

14.
A True Discourse

of the most happy victories obtained by the French King, against the Rebels and enemies of his Maiesty.

With a particuler declaration of all that hath beene done betweene the two Armies, during the monthes of September and October, and part of November. 1589.

Also of the taking of the Subburbes of Paris by the King.

Here unto is adioyned a Mappe, wherein is set forth the whole platfoyme of the Battells, for the better satisfying of the curteous Reader.

**Faithfully translated out of French into English, according to the Coppy imprinted at Tours.
By T. D.**

France. Politics. History & Politics.
**LONDON:
Printed by J. Wolfe, and C. White.
1589.**

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY JOHN DESHAUNES

ESQ. OF THE SOCIETY

LONDON



PRINTED BY J. BELL, AND S. WILKINSON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE

1829

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To the right Honourable Lord Robert
Deuorax, Earle of Essex and Ewe, Vicount of
Harryford, and Bouchier, Lord Ferrers of Chartley,
Burchier and Louaine, maister of the Queenes mai-
esties Horse, and Knight of the most honourable
order of the Garter: Luke Wealsh wisheth all
heauenly happinesse, and increase of
honourable vertue.



He viewe of Scipio his
valiant exploites (right
Honourable) was no
lesse admired amongst
the hardie Carthageni-
ans, then the report of
his conquestes were ioyfull among the
Senators and Citizens of flourishing
Rome. But if they in regarde of Heathen
honour, and onely for worldly causes
conceaued such felicity in their victories,
yeelding their graue ears to the discourse
therof, then need I not feare to present to
your honors hands, the vndoubted truth
of these happy victories obtained by the
most noble and Christian French King,
who for the recovery of his right & ad-
uancement of Gods glory, is inforced to
maintaine wars against them. Wherefore

in respect of your honourable and magnanimous minde, your wisdom and vertuous inclination, your hardinesse in warres, and hatred to rebellion sondrie times manifested to your eternall and well deserued praise, as also to declare my well affected hart to your honour, I haue chosen you the Patrone of this warlike discourse, that the noble exploits herein mentioned may be the better regarded, and the more esteemed by the name of so honourable a personage, whose loue as it is generally planted in the harts of all the Cōmons of this land, so it is euery day augmented through hope of your neuer dying fame. Thus shiielding my selfe vnder your honours protection, with hope of your honourable fauour and pardon for my bolde attempt, in most humble manner I take my leaue.

Your Honours most

humble at command

Luke VVealsh.



Certain verses written by master Wealsh
as a thankesgiuing vnto God, for the prospe-
rous successe of the King.

Our mighty God in highest heauens doth sitte,
And yet behouldes all things on earth below:
How godles men applies their chiefest witte,
With might and maine his truth to ouerthrow.
But praised be our God of greatestt power,
Who can confound their doings in an houre.

Though all the Princes of the earth conspire,
Against the Lord and Christ his onely forme:
They shalbe scattered in his furious ire,
And be constrained to leaue where they begaine.
For praised be our God of greatestt power,
Who can confound their doings in an houre.

By him alone all royall things do reigne,
By him they rule and sitte in Princely thrones:
Then see you Rebels with your traitterous traine,
Your sinne and shame throughout the world is knowne,
And praised be our God of greatestt power,
Who did confound their doings in an houre.

In Pharaos sight the stout Egyptian King,
The Lord by Moyses many wonders wrought:
His chosen flocke from bondage great to bring,
But all his threats hee leauidly set at nought.
But praised be our God of greatestt power,
Who did destroy his army in an houre.

And

And thou O France whose fame in former dates,
Did glorifie the pleasant Welsterne partes:
How oft in thee did God his wonders raise,
Which neuer yet could mollify your hartes:
But praised be our God of greatest power,
Who can confound his foes within an houre.

What grienous tumultes in thy towncs are wrought:
What rage and bloodshed by thy City waies:
What wrongfull hoyles and causelesse wars are fought:
What great Rebellion on thy people falls:
But praised be our God of greatest power,
Who can confound his foes within an houre.

Jerusalem that City of renoune,
By diuers tokens swarmed was of same:
And thou O France dost lately see a Crowne
Plast in the skie, by God ouer the King.
As many men affirme and plainly shew,
A wonderous thing if that the truth be so.

Then cease your iarrs obey your soueraigne Lord,
Whom God from Heauen attunes your louing King:
Whose heart, whose hand, both seeke with one accord,
Your health, your wealth, and Realme in peace to bring.
And blessed be our God of greatest power,
Who can confirme these blessings in an houre.

FINIS

A true discourie of the most happy victories obtained by the French king, against the rebels and enemies of his Maiesty. With a particular declaration of all that hath bene done betwene the two Armies, during the month of September and October and part of Nouember. Also of the taking of the Subburbes of Paris by the king.

It is too common and manifestly known with what pompe and vanity the Duke de Maia and all those of his side, had vaunted in every place, of the supposed successe which they assured themselves to obtaine in the voyage which they enterprised in September last past, against his royall Maiesty in the partes of Normandy. But it is more manifestly knowne how those hainglorious brags giuen out both by wordes and writing were gain-saide by God in the effectes which followed, for it pleased him clean contrary to their Imaginations, and published boastings, to turne their glory into shame. As by the following discourse most plainly shall appeare to the comfort of all such as wolke the aduancement of the glorious Gospell of Iesus Christ.

His Maiesty hearing that the enemy approached very fast incamped himselfe at Arques, a good league from the towne of Dieppe by the prudent counsaile of the Lorde Marshall de Birron. And knowing the place, bee by and by iudged, what the enemy was able to doe against him. Whereupon he caused certaine trenches to be made on the toppe of the hill, in most substantiall manner as farre from

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Arques as a cannon can shote. A deuise so excellent and politickely framed, that all the Army (for a neede) might be couered therewith, out of all danger, vpon which trenches, his Maiesty planted foure peeces of great Artillerye, this being done in sight of a faire plaine, where he supposed the enemy would come to fight, whether also we might come without any daunger, this Campe of the Kings was pitched close almost after the fashion of the Romanes in olde time. All the companies were quartered in villages rounde about according as his Maiesty had ordained their lodgings. The meane while the enemy approached more and more very fast, and on Friday the fiftenth of this moneth of September, he came and lodged his vanguard within a league and a halfe of the towne of Diepe, whether his Maiesty was gone that morning to mark the enemies intent, who saw plainly by their present dealing, that they minded utterly to spoile the suburbe called le Pautlet, before hee came to Arques.

The king therefore with all diligence fortified the saide suburbe, but especially the milles which stode must open to the enemy. Which being done, his said Maiesty would once againe as nere as he could with small company mark and see, how the enemy was lodged, and perceiuing through the occasion of some one that they were to forwarde, commaunded fife or sixe of his company to geue them a charge, which was done to the losse of seauen of the enemy vpon that place, his Maiesty returning at night lay in his quarter of Arques, doing nothing al that night. But many before day marched out of the subburbs of Diepe to the field who made against the enemy moste hot skirmiges, where mounsier de Chastillon commaunded ouer the sotemen, who shewed himselfe more and more a most skilfull and valiant leader, in so much that our Arquebuzers neuer discharged bullet in vaine. The horsemen also were so sette and placed by the king, who behaued themselves so well, that no person could passe to the enemy, without his expresse

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preſſe commandement, otherwiſe there had bene grea-
te diſorder among vs, ſo earneſt were our ſouldiers to the
fight.

Among other his Maieſty permitted certaine Engliſhe
Lords well mounted and armed, and moſt ſumptuouſly at-
tired, I knew among the reſt the noble gentleman maiſter
d' Euerax, brother to the right honorable Earle of Eſſer,
who was one of the formoſt and ſorwardeſt in the fight.

Who imploied themſelues ſo valiauntly and with ſuche
hardy courage that they ſue many of the enemies, and in
leſſe then the turning of an hand, threw them to the ground
and tooke priſoners all that incountr'd them. About ten
of the clocke this forenone, we ſaw about the milles, how
the enemy in great troupes came downe the hill, to conti-
nue their paſſage after ſome of their company which had
already paſſed the brooke which ſeperated their armye and
ours, and being entred in the medowe, they purpoſed to
aſſault a village called Boutielle, where the kinges white
cornet was, At what time wee ſawe coming againſte
them the very ſame inſtant ſix gentlemen, well armed
whom we knew not, but the King was ſince certified, two
of them wer the Lords of Saint Marke and Sturbe, which
tooke their ſwordes in hand to ſuch purpoſe, with two Ar-
quebuziers on foot, that the enemies being in number thir-
ty or thirty five, which befoze had paſſed the brooke, were
conſtrained to turne their backs and waide againe through
the ſame brooke, to eſcape their hard purſute, ſyringe with
great feare and ſorrowfull countenance. Upon this ac-
cident it is greatly to be conſidered, that if the enemy might
haue had their willes without expulſe, and that their whole
Army might haue got over the water as thoſe few did, our
litle hoſt had bene ſome ſeperated in the halfe, by their
mighty and huge Armye, which woulde haue bene verie
hardly ioyned together againe.

His Maieſty had ſent the two companies of light horſe-
men of Mounſier de Lorges and Harambres to the me-

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dowe. Notwithstanding they had by and by a contrary commandement to goe to Arques to meete Mounſieur de Birron: but all the while there continued this day greates skirmiges at the milles of Paultet. And his Maieſtye aduancing himſelfe alwayes to ſee theyr doinges, a Harquebuse ſhot came and ſtrooke in the thigh of his horſe, but many moze bullets paſſed on the contrary ſide of Arques.

Now thoſe two companies of light horſemen, (of which one part belonged to my Lord the Prince of Countie, conducted by Mounſieur d'Armille his lieſtenant) whom the king had befoze ſent to Monſieur de Birron, had commandement of the ſaid Monſieur, to go and ſpie out the lodging of the enemy, who lay in a village called Martinglize beyond the riuier, where alſo was the Duke, and Cheualliers d'Amall, of Nemoures and Sagonne, but our men being come to the place, ran vpon the enemy ſo fiercely, that they had no leifure to cary word to Monſieur de Birron of that they had ſene, and with ſo great fury they did it being eager in fight, that they broke downe on horkbacke all theire rampiers or battycades, and ſlew of the enemy moze then an hundred and fifty, ſome helde the Marques De menelaye to be in the number, beſides diuers Captains and many good priſoners which they tooke.

The Cheualliers d'Aumall and Sagonne were the firſt that fled, with four regimens of footemen, who found moze ſafety in their ſette, then in their ſwords. His maieſtye which was on the ſide of Diepe, perceiving by the enemies doings that they determined ſome ſecret mischief, came into his quartoz, where he found how thoſe of his ſide had moſt faithfully ſerued in that encounter lately made, which was done ſo manfully, that if he had had thoſe three hundred horſes redy which after ward came, we had brought away their chiefſt forces. Notwithstanding we were very ſorrowfull for mounſieur d'Armille, who had receiued a dangerous wound through the body by a ſworde, but we haue good hope of his recovery. On Sunday the ſeventeenth

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of that moneth, his Maestie caused a Cannon to be discharged against the enemy, on the side of Arques, while mounſieur de Chatellon made a moste valiant skirmige, winning many prisoners that day, from the enemy, without the losse of any one man, and but fewe of his souldiours wounded. Which was done while those of our side recouered a village where they slew thirtie men at the least. Every day of that weeke they spent in the like skirmishes, by the meanes wherof an infinite number of gentle men and souldiours came of their voluntarie goodwill, and yielded themselves and service to the King, parte wherof were the troupes & regiment of Mounſier de Rubemprec which before was taken of the enimie at Gornay, who followed þe enimies armie for the safegard of their armes. On Tuesday the one & twentieth by breake of day, about five of the clocke in the morning, the enimie marched out from the saide Hartinghe in battel ray, so wel ordered as might be, their faces set against Arques and against the side of our Swizers, the most part of their horsemen in sundrie troupes wonderfull strong and thicke, their footemen in their wings excellently well placed. Then the Lord de Billin with two thousand shot, was chosen to giue the onset vpon vs. But his maiestie who was a horsebacke vntill midnright, perceiuing that the enimies intent was to winne the riuier, and to passe the same, for which purpose they had made certaine bridges of wood to be cast ouer, he presently set such order in euery place, that they coulde doe him no hurt without great losse to themselves. And not hauing seene the order of their battell incontinent hee sent forth his light horsemen: And the company belonging to my Lord, the Prince (gouerned by Mounſieur de Montcater) and his maiesties owne Cornet, wherein were my Lords le graund prior, le graunde Esquier, le count Rochfoucaue, le count de Rouſſe, le count de Rochford, with diuers other gentlemen which were neareſt to the person of his maiestie. And these he placed by those that

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were his footemen, demding his Swizers in two partes. And in this order he set against the enimie, knowing that God could as well vanquish with a small as a great number, hauing earnestly desired his aide, as well by his publike as priuate prayers. Then marched he against his enimies with such resolued and princely courage, that the encounter and charges which hee gaue against his enimies (being in number twentie five thousand men of warre, and himselfe but nine thousand) was most wonderfull. The enimie lost at that time nere hand five hundred men, beside prisoners and wounded souldiours: And the rest were in such feare, that eightie of our men chased and put to flight a thousand horsemen of the enimies, following the pursute most couragiously, and crying, God saue the King. But they were so astonishd, that the helpe which the Duke de Maine had prouided to send to succour them, standing in a rape behinde, were so disordered by their owne men whom we had in chase, who mingled their selues among the rest for safegarde, that they were all brought into such an horrible confusion, that had his Maiestie receiued the forces which afterwarde came, it had surely bene the end of our miseries, for we had not left one of them liuing. But our liues are not yet sufficiently amended, that we shoulde receiue so great a blessing of God. But when his Maiesties forces were refreshed, the launce-knights of the enimie, to the number of fiftene hundred presented themselves in a little trench that was nearest to the enemy (which was kept by part of our two hundred launce-knights) who lifting by their hands, protested vnto them, and desired to yelde them selues to the King, condicionally that euery one of vs might put by our weapons. This was esteemed such good newes among vs, and so credibly believed, that we made no other account but to receiue them with great ioy, and thereupon we were commanded that wee shoulde put by euery man his weapon: so we mingled our selues among them without any suspicion of treason, shaking one another

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another by the hand, then two of the Captaines of the said e launce-knights went to meete with the King: but being examined sodenly, faulting in their wordes, and scant knowing what they saide, named themselves seruants to the Duke de Maine. The meane while they sedde vs with faire wordes, onely to delay the tyme till their whole troupes of horsemen might come to sustaine them, desiring much to see the King. But to come to the effect of their treason, the King hauing no confidence in them, commanded vs to march downe the medowes from them. And the while these villaines passed toward the Switzers, as though in deed they would yeelde themselves wholly to the King. But on a sodaine they leaped vpon Mounseur le countie de Rochford: and seeing no more our horsemen before them (and contrariwise theirs appoaching still) they began to set vpon vs with all their might, while fiftene hundred more of their horsemen came marching along the Medowes in battell rape, very strong and close to chase vs. We being no more but two hundred and fiftie, or thre hundred horsemen at the most. The Cornet of Mounseur de Monpancier, and the Cornet of the great Esquier going before vs.

This notable and subtile treason astonished vs so much, that the most part of our company maugre our chiefeest commanders, went backe towarde our Switzers, which Switzers neuer moued or shooke for all that, but stood still most firmly, shewing such a manly countenance, that the enimie suspected our shrinking was but for a policie to bring them within the danger of the Switzers, as was a great likelihood: for retyring in such good order as we did, wee put our selues in two partes: our Arquebuzers very well placed, so that if the enimie had passed a little farther (which he durst not doe) they had surely had their payment, and the whiles our Cannons played vpon them and killed many. And they seeing, that by the diligence of the King, we which were before in great disorder, were so
sone

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swore set in faire and good order, who in this extremitie being on the other side, to gather the troupes together, to the end he might cruellise these traiterous launce-knights (which he did) he shewd himselfe both King, Captaine, and souldier, al at one time, bearing himself with such a princely courage that thereby he became the onely myrror to encourage the Switzers them selues, as they haue since confessed. But his magnanimous and hardie exploits was not done without perrill of his royall person, for one of his hoves was pearced, and his horse was hurt with a Caliver shotte at what time his Maiestie fought both on horsebacke and on foot, with the assured assistance of the Marshall de Birron, and so much prevailed, as though the enimie had had the lesser, and his Maiestie the greater number.

The enimie then retired himselfe very shamefully, and soze scattered, leaving their dead & ours, in the fildes behinde them, seeking to shroud themselves in the village of Spartinglie, marching about by the hill to scape from vs. On the side of Dipe to paullet, Mounseur de Chastelon, and Mounseur de Guittery had a good number of footmen, of the which mounseur de Chastillon brought five hundred good Calléners, who came very fitly, the very instant that the treason was discovered. His Maiestie stayed yet in the fildes and commanded that certaine peeces of Ordnance should be brought to our little trenches, to bee discharged against Spartinglie wher the enimie laye. Which being done, he after commanded all persons in most solemne sorte to render thanks unto God for their deliuerance, even as he had before desired his aide in his iust cause. Then greatly did his Maiestie commend the seruice of the Switzers in the presence of their Captaines, and in drinke, he drunke unto them for the valiant exploitte performed that day by them.

And to the end you may know all thinges that hath passed, that nothing may be forgotten here worthy the noting, we are most credibly informed that Saga collonel of the

the French King.

the light horsemen on the enemies side dyed that day, who was since buried in Roan with mounſieur Saint Vidal chiefe maſter of their Artillery, the Lord of Saint Andrew brother to the Countie of Saux, mounſieur de Vauille ponger ſonne to the Marſhall of Vienne, the Cheuallier de Picart and many other of name and account whom I can not remember, we tooke priſoners ſ Carle of Billin, Marſhall of the Campe, Tremblecourt, le count de Loraine who had the firſt regiment, and mounſieur Sauelack with diuers other Captaines for the fight was ſo hoat that nothing could be heard, which was the cauſe that manie died which woulde gladly haue yelded themſelues to our mercie. And although we deſerued no ſuch ſauour at Gods handes, yet he bleſſed vs in ſuch ſort that we loſt but ſeauen and twentie men in all this fight: neuertheleſſe we were verie ſorrowfull for the death of Mounſieur the Count de Rouſy (brother to the Count de la Rouchfoucaue) and Mounſieur de Bacqueuille whoſe vertues were moſt commendable among all men but eſpecially the valiant and hardy ſervice which they performed in this fight, wherein they declared their wonderfull courage. Neither can I forget Mounſieur le graund Prior who ſeing Monſieur Sagonne, (a moſt proud and ambitious enemy, and one that boated himſelfe ouer all men, for the opinion hee conceaured in his manhood and ſtrength of armes) he called him to the fight, and ſo nere they loyned together that when they parted, Sagonne bore away his markes: And ſee the iudgement of God vpon this unhappie man, lighting down from his horſe he broke his necke.

The next day after, that is to ſay, on Saturday the three and twentie my Lord Stafford (Ambaſſadour to the moſt Noble Queene of Englande) arrived at Déepe, bringing both money and victuals, but he ſaw not his Maieſtie till the next day. About midnight the ſame Saturday wee perceaued that the enemy changed his opinion, and that he would rayſe his armie (which in dede he did on the Son-

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day morning very early without any sound of Drumme or Trumpet in sight of his Maiestie and all his armie) which were for the most part in battell rage on the other side of the hill, where my Lord Ambassadour mette him : this removing of theirs was doone with such great feare and so cowardly, that they left their wounded men in their villages behinde them, leauing by the way both their vittualles and munition for warre, and to their greater shame, they staied not so much as to giue their Sentries warning to retire or saue themselves. They toke their journey as though they went to a Towne called Ewe, but we pursuing them toke some prisoners, who being demanded the cause of their suddaine retire, were founde in diuers tales concerning the same, for some sayde it was because of the comming of the English shippes which lately arriued there, wherein they doubted great aide to be sent to his Maiestie. Some other saide it was vpon occasion of placing of newe Gouvernours among them, in steede of those which had been slaine, whereupon great strife grew among them, some allowing of one man, some choosing an other : but we must referre that vnto God, who can worke confusion among his enemies when it pleaseth him. When the enemy went past the forrest and river, to S. Vax, Quinquerville, and Bures, & lodged himselfe on the other side of the towne of Déepe, where he spreadde his tropes all about, intrenching himselfe in the neere villages, as Jaruall, Boutiles, Apouell, and others. The king seeing that caused his battell to be pitched in the plaine neere Arques, and sent the regiment of Monsieur de la Gard into the Castle of Arques (but the day before he brought all his armie into Déepe and the suburbs of the same, with three pièces of great ordinance) and being come, all that night he caused great and large trenches to be made in a place called the Point of Cattes, on the side of the enemy, so that he had a faire defence in the morning, in which place he lodged a part of his footmen, vnder the Gouvernement of Monsieur de Chastellon,

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lon, with thirtē enignes of Switzers: the rest of his armie he placed in the towne, and in the fort of Parlet, but in the fort of the Mount of Cats on the side of Ianuell the King caused two double Cannons to bee planted, which were shott off vpon the enemy without any shott in vaine, because they were all on an heape, and their horsemen could not come into their quarter, but by the fauour of the Canon.

The first day of October the enemy planted six peeces of ordnance vpon the toppe of the hill by Ianuell shottung five or six bolles of shot into the towne, wherewith was slaine one of the Kings Cookes, a woman, a maiden, and a boye, doing also great hurt vnto two shippes which lay at Anker in the hauen. But they withdrew some after their Cannons from that place, because by our Cannons their master gonner was slaine, & two peeces of their ordnance dismounted, which was done by a skillfull English Camoneir, who was presented to the King by my Lord Stafford, Ambassadour to the Quene of England. The fourth day of October the enemy broke downe all their Rampiers or Cabions, because our men visited them more then they desired, making them to forsake them every foote. And seeing they could no better preuaile the enemy retired himself againe with great shame and losse of men, and the utter ruine of his armie (after he had vsed all the cruelties that might be) taking his way toward Picardie, not daring to fight against the helpe which was comming towarde the King. His Maiestie little thinking of the enemies sodaine departure, saue how he raised his campe on a sodaine in sight of them all, whereupon he presently imagined that he went to fight against the helpes which were comming towarde his Maiestie, (which were brought by the Earle of Soysson, the Duke de Longueuil, and the Marshall d'Aumont before they could ioyne with his Maiestie. And the more his highnesse mistrusted the matter by their shifting into three severall places and neuer farre off from his

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Maiestie

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Mailesties armie. But his grace knowing that these helpes were come within seauen or eight leagues, he determined with thre or foure hundred horsemen to go meete and ioine with them, leaving the Marshall de Birron in Dérpe with all the rest of the armie. And although the enemye was but five leagues off when his Mailestie ioined with his newe forces, yet in sight of them all: his highnesse tooke parforce the towne and Castle of Gamaſche, and since hee tooke in like manner the towne of Ewe, which was as great an occasion as might be to procure the Duke de Maine to the fight. But in ſteede thereof, and fearing he should be constrained therevnto, he most cowardly went over the river of Some, into Picardie, ſeking to excuse this shamefull retire with a greater disgrace, for he published abroad that he was constrained to come downe into Picardie to take him selfe poſſeſſion of the townes of that Province, which matter was befoze intreated of by his Deputies, in the towne of Aras at what time the ſaide Duke de maine had bound himſelfe to the Spaniards to deliuer all those townes into their hands: but the Spaniards wold not come to aide him, befoze he had performed what he was bound to doo, vnto which composition hee was in doubt the people of those townes wold not easily consent. The King which had a ſpeciall deſire to bring the enemye to an open battell: ſeing he wold not do it ſo long as he was on this ſide of the river of Some, and now being the first that had paſſed the ſayde river, he thought it now impoſſible hee should be brought thereunto. His Mailestie therefore reſolved himſelfe to ſtay for the enemies returne backe againe, not caring much for his paſſing into Picardie, for that he knew the people wold neuer yeelde vnto him. And although the Frenchmen in their heate and naturall haſtineſſe, fell ſometime into ſedition and rebellion, yet he knew their anger laſted not long, and that they are not ſo farre degenerated from the opinion of their Anceſſors, that they wold (to pleaſe another mans minde) ſubiect themſelves to a ſtrange Governement, ha-
uing

the French King.

uing so many examples befoze their eyes to beware, knowing also that there is no Dominion in the worlde moze soeete vnto them, then their owne Countrie.

So his Maiestie staying yet a while in the towne of Déepe, as well for the affaires of Normandie (where he left the Duke de Monponcier) as also to receiue the foure thousand Englishmen, sent vnto him by the most renowned Quene of England. He departed from the said Déepe the one and twentieth of October, taking small iourneys on this side the riuer, keeping himselfe kill on the enemies side untill he came to Meulan, ten leagues from Paris, whether the king with all speed purposed to goe, thinking that the enemye for his credits sake, and in respect of the promise which he made to al those of his side, hereafter to performe, would come to their aide at the least, and what he would not doe to winne Déepe, he would doe without faile for the defence of Paris. In consideration wherof the king thought good to go ouer the riuer of Seine at the bridge of Mullin, which done he came presently to Paris, for two causes: either to compell the enemye to the fight, or to make him retire from Picardie, where by treason he sodeinly toke the towne of Ferre, and he might well doe the like by others, especially because the most part of the nobilitie of that countrie came to meet the king. His Maiestie a mile from Paris lodged his armie in the neereſt vilages round about, and the verie same daie his Grace went all about to suruaie the trenches along the suburbs on the other side of the riuer. And sodeinly by the aduice of the Princes and Marshalls of France, with other expert Captaines, his Maiestie determined to assault the sayde suburbs the next morning by breake of daie, by three severall troupes, and in three sundrie places, whom he diuided himselfe into this sorte. In one of the troupes were the foure thousand Englishmen, vnder the government of my Lord Willoughbie their generall, with two regiments of French men, and one regiment of Swisſers, with the Marshall de Birron accompanied by the Ba-

The victories of

ron de Birron his sonne, and Monsieur de Gettrie, with diuerse other noble men, who had commandement to assault the suburbes of Saint Parcel and Saint Victor. The second troupe was of foure regiments of French men, two regiments of Swislers, and foure companies of aduenturers with the Marshall of Aumont accompanied with Monsieur le Grand Esquier, and Monsieur de Rieulx Marshall of the field, and a good number of Nobles and Gentlemen, who had in charge to assault the suburbes of Saint Iames, and Saint Michael. The third troupe with ten regimentes of French souldiers, one regiment of Lanceknights, conducted by Monsieur de la Noe & Monsieur de Chastellon assaulted the suburbs of Saint Germain Bucie, and Nele, each troupe hauing a good number of Gentlemen on foot well armed, to sustaine the footemen, if any extreame resistance should be made. Moreover, on the rereward of every troupe, two Canons and two culuerings were planted. He also had separated all the hoisinen of the armie in three companies, his Maiestie commanding ouer the first, Monsieur le Count de Soyson ouer the second, and the Duke of Longueuill ouer the third, each of them appointed ouer one of the three sides of the suburbes. And in this order the first of Nouember by breake of the daie, the said suburbes were so shaken by the Kings power, that in lesse then an houre they were all taken, with the losse of fiftene hundred of the enemye or there about, winning also the same time fouretene Ensignes and thirtene peeces of ordinance great and small. And with such furie we followed the chase of our enemies & our men were mingled among them, euen within the verie gates of the citie. And had the Kings great ordinance come so sone as it was appointed, the gates of Paris had bin surely beaten downe before they could any waie haue strengthened them. So his Maiestie came into the suburbes of S. Iames about seauen or eight of the clocke in the morning, the people crying along the strætes with a loud voice, God saue the King, with more shew of ioy, then any feare

at

the French King.

et all. Beside, the King observed so good an order among his souldiers, that no man started from his companie for anie pillage, till the quarters were appointed what they shoulde doe. The enimie about an hundred and fiftie shot, tooke for their defence the Abbie of Saint Germaine, shewing themselves as though they would holde it perforce, as they might verie well doe by reason of the strength thereof. But about midnight being by us charged to render the same, they gave over their holde, and then was his Maiestie maister of all the suburbes beyond the water, which are esteemed almost as bigge as the Citie of London within the wals. All that daie we employed about the intrenching of our selves before the gates of the Citie, and in setting Warders in euerie place. His Maiestie was aduertised about midnight, that the Duke de Maine came into the Citie of Paris with his forces. Whereby the King had part of his wish, because the enimie was now retired from Picardie. He would therefore trie if he woulde fulfill the other part of his desire, that is to make battaile against him, that he might not altogether execute his iustice against the wals of the Citie, and his owne subiects who were greatly seduced by the bad persuasions of his enemies, whereupon he staid all the Thursdaye to see if they would come forth to the fight. But seeing they shewed not anie feeling of their losse received the daie before, the king came forth of the suburbes the Friday morning, and set himselfe in battaile raie offering fight to the enimie, but staying in the field from eight of the clocke in the morning, untill eleuen, and seeing all that time no man appearing, hee marched quite from thence, contenting himselfe for that time, to haue enterprised and executed vpon that Citie, that which heretofore was neuer done, leauing his enemies a perpetuall reproch among all men, that being offered the fight, durst neuer come thereto. Which may serue for a speciall warning hereafter, neuer more to beleue the greater brags and vaunts which they haue and shall publish of their great valour and courage, which was a manifest token to
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The victories of, &c.

the inhabitants, how nere they were brought to their bitter
ruine and confusion, and as for the helpe which they had, it
was almost worse unto them then the losse of all their sub-
stance. And I cannot thinke but they did at this time suffi-
ciently learne to their cost, that they cannot stand in safetie,
without the keeping of a great & mightie armie, the charge
whereof would be worse unto them in the end, then if they
were taken by the furie of the enemy. And no doubt but it
would be the vniuersall desolation of that faire and wealthie
Cittie, which is the chiefe and principall ornament in the
Realm, of whose welfare and safetie his Maistie hath
plainly shewed he hath more tender care then themselves.

FINIS.



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